

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLA AND VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "IXION."

INCLUDING THE LATEST
PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL AIRS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

PRICE LISTS.
CIRCULARS.

BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES.
INVITATION CARDS.
VISITING CARDS.

AND

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARBLING, ETC.
EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD. HONGKONG.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 344.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.

SUGGESTIONS.

ESTIMATES.

FREE.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

POLICE v. THE NAVY.

Played on the ground of the Police C.C.
on Saturday, with the following result:—

NAVY.				
French, b Kelly	9			
Tranmer, run out	0			
Penmore, c Grimmett, b King	0			
Rapley, b Kelly	3			
Dr. Scargill, c Cooper, b Booker	28			
Bourne, b Kelly	7			
Major Morgan, b Kelly	0			
Martin, c King, b Booker	14			
Forrest, b Kelly	9			
Williams, not out	11			
Willis, b Kelly	0			
Extras	5			

Total 92

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kelly	11	1	29	6
Grimmett	5	0	20	0
King	4	1	8	1
Cooper	1	0	10	0
Booker	2	0	18	2

POLICE.

B. Gardner, c Bennett, b Rapley	5
A. Grimmett, c Major Morgan, b	9
Scargill	10
E. Booker, c Bennett, b Scargill	10
W. Wilkes, b Rapley	0
Reid, b Rapley	0
Kelly, b Scargill	7
Pitt, b.w., b Rapley	0
Burlingham, b Rapley	0
T. H. King, not out	0
Cooper, b Rapley	4
Edwards, b Rapley	3
Extras	3

Total 39

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rapley	9	0	7	7
Major Morgan	2	0	17	0
Dr. Scargill	6	4	11	3

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Played on the Kowloon ground on
Saturday, the home team gaining an
overwhelming victory. The feature of the
game was the brilliant batting of Major
Robertson. In his innings were no fewer
than 23 boundary hits. Scores and
analysis:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. C. Wittich, run out	31
P. T. Lambie, b Moberley	0
E. W. Dawson, b Moberley	0
W. Hill, b Moberley	0
C. J. Tacchi, b Kaye	0
R. E. O. Bird, c Evans, b Kaye	0
C. Sara, b Moberley	0
W. H. Edwards, b Moberley	1
W. Beattie, run out	1
F. E. Hall, b Kaye	3
W. Bradbury, not out	1
Extras	4

Total 41

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Moberley	6	0	13	5
Kaye	6	4	24	3

KOWLOON.

B. D. Evans, b Wittich	27
F. J. de Rome, b Wittich	13
Major Robertson, not out	114
A. H. F. Hagen, c Hill, b Edmonds	2
L. J. Blackburn, b Wittich	0
Dr. Forsyth, b Wittich	5
Liam Moberley, b Hill	41
W. Kaye, c Tacchi, b Bird	2
E. Lawrence, not out	5
Extras	10

Total (for 7 wickets) 219

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	10	2	68	1
Wittich	12	1	60	4
Edmonds	2	0	18	1
Lambie	2	0	18	0
Dawson	2	0	23	0
Sara	2	0	24	0
Hill	2	0	8	1

CLUB DEFEAT CRAIGENGOWER.

A Club team proved far too good for
Craigengower on the Club Ground on
Saturday, for apart from Bass and
Vivash the batsmen shaped indifferently
against bowling which was not difficult.
Scores:—

CLUB.

O. A. Hooper, b Braga	49
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Carvalho	0
S. S. Moore, b Carvalho	25
H. E. Muriel, b Carvalho	8
A. L. Goss, b Carvalho	0
R. N. Anderson, b Sutherland	28
R. A. Kennedy, b Sutherland	4
T. E. Pearce, c Bass, b Braga	23
R. Hancock, c Carvalho, b Sutherland	11
P. Jacks, b Braga	0
M. M. Mass, not out	0
Extras	8

Total 176

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. A. Carvalho	11	0	47	4
R. Sutherland	11	0	65	3
R. Pestonji	5	1	24	0
J. V. Braga	6	3	32	3

CRAIGENGOWER.

J. V. Braga, b Pearce	34
R. Bass, c Muriel, b Pearce	0
R. A. Carvalho, b Anderson	0
L. A. Rose, c Hooper, b Pearce	6
W. H. Vivash, c Mitchell, b Anderson	22
R. Sutherland, b Anderson	0
R. Pestonji, c and b Anderson	10
J. D. Norris, c and b Pearce	10
D. Kharas, b Anderson	4
S. Fox, not out	1
Anderson, b Mass	12
Extras	12

Total 98

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. N. Anderson	10	2	19	5
T. E. Pearce	8	1	64	4
M. M. Mass	1	3	0	1

KOWLOON C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

This match was played at Kowloon on
Saturday, resulting by a victory for the
University by a margin of 87 runs.
Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.

K. Brayshaw, b.w., b McLennan	87
Ng Sze Kwong, b Schultz	4
Redmond, b McLennan	49
Wai Wing Lock, b McLennan	25
Chan Yut Kwong, b Pile	8
Ho Wing Kin, c Edwards, b	7
McLennan	7
Ng Sze Chong, b McLennan	0
A. H. Ramjahn, not out	20
Yung Hin Lun, c Schultz, b	0
McLennan	0
C. G. Anderson, b McLennan	0
C. O. Danneberg, b McLennan	7
Extras	6

Total 209

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Schultz	8	0	45	1
Overy	8	0	34	0
McLennan	16	0	65	3
Pile	8	0	58	1

Mr. McLennan performed the hat trick for
the K.C.C.

KOWLOON C.C.

J. H. Mend, b Brayshaw	23
K. McLennan, b Brayshaw	25
H. Overy, c Redmond, b Brayshaw	18
E. J. Edwards, c Chan Yut Kwong,	0
b Ng Sze Kwong	0
A. G. Pile, b Brayshaw	0
A. W. E. Davidson, b Anderson	7
S. R. Moore, b Ho Wing Kin	13
H. C. Clements, b Brayshaw	22
A. E. Schultz, c Ng Sze Kwong, b	0
Brayshaw	1
J. Spittles, not out	1
J. C. Finch, c Ramjahn, b Ho Wing	2
Kin	11
Extras	11

Total 122

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	14	0	51	6
Ho Wing Kin	6	2	29	2
Ng Sze Kwong	3	0	18	1
Anderson	4	0	13	1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

HONGKONG F.C. AND R.G.A. DRAW.

The Artillerymen certainly had not the
best of luck in this, their second successive,
encounter with the Club, on Saturday.
While in the first half play was slightly
in favour of the Clubmen, in the second
half the soldiers monopolised the game,
and but for a few spasmodic but always
dangerous incursions by the Clubmen, the
leather was practically kept within the
civilians' territory. While they admittedly
did not enjoy much luck, the deplorable
shooting of the Artillerymen contributed
not a little to their lack of success in goal-
scoring. They had opportunities galore,
but Barlow was seldom troubled with any-
thing like a really difficult shot. Indeed,
the only point the R.G. obtained was some-
thing of a fluke. The Club's custodian
jumped up at a high shot, but the ball hit
the cross-bar, and, coming out, struck the
back of the keeper and dropped back into
the rigging. It was Swan's shot, and this
was by no means the most deserving of his
persistent attempts to lower the Club's
colours.

The first half was contested at a rattling
pace, and the Club forwards, exhibiting
finished workmanship and effective under-
standing, were the first to score, Stadler
banging the ball past Moore with a shot
that gave the goalkeeper absolutely no
chance. Hereabouts the game was of the
highest order, both sets of forwards
attacking in turn, with the Clubmen more
dangerous with their final efforts. The
ball was thrown about well by both sides,
but the R.A. invariably made a hash of
things at the critical moment. Peacock
performed wonders at centre-half—as did
also his *vis-à-vis*, Stewart—and fed his
forwards with creditable accuracy and
discretion. Try as they might, the Artillery-
men could not bring the scores level, and
the first half ended with the Club leading
by a goal to love.

The second half was commenced well, the
Club opening very promisingly. Moore
was soon engaged in negotiating shots
from the Hongkong front ranks, but
after this spurt the R.A. took command
of the game absolutely. The Club for-
wards could not obtain the ball, which was
time and again returned by the soldiers'
halves into the Club's danger area. The
R.A. men played a magnificent spoiling
game, using their advantage in height
with the greatest effect. The Club defen-
ders were so harried that they had little
time or opportunity to feed their for-
wards, and the ball being in the air more
than on the ground the tall R.A.s got it
every time. The defence set up against
Watson, Swan, and their helpers was
brilliant and unwavering. In fact there
never seemed to be a really bad mistake,
and while the Club forwards merit praise
for their splendid exhibition in the first
half, it is to the defence that the palm
must go for their sturdy display in the
other portion of the game.

GREEN AND WHITE.

HONGKONG LADIES' RIFLE
ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The prizes won in the recent competi-
tions were distributed by Lady May, on
Saturday afternoon, at the Ladies'
Recreation Club Pavilion, the results
being as follows:—

No. 1.—25 YARDS SCATCH: 1st prize pre-
sented by Mrs. Hoskyn; 2nd prize presented
by Wang Hing.

1 Mrs. Danby	97
2 Miss Loureiro	93
Mrs. Ralphs	90
Miss Hoskyn	89

No. 2.—25 YARDS HANDICAP: 1st prize pre-
sented by Miss Loureiro; 2nd prize presented
by Husbands of Members.

1 Miss Lammet	75 plus 30—100
2 Mrs. Scott Harston	80 „ 15—95
Miss Loureiro	95
Mrs. Danby	94

No. 3.—50 YARDS SCATCH: 1st prize pre-
sented by Mrs. Jackson; 2nd prize pre-
sented by the L. R. A.

1 Mrs. Griffin	93
2 Miss Hoskyn	93
Mrs. Danby	90
Miss Loureiro	89

No. 4.—50 YARDS HANDICAP: 1st prize pre-
sented by Mrs. Griffin; 2nd prize presented
by the L. R. A.

Mrs. Ralphs	92 plus 12—100
Mrs. Forsyth	80 „ 15—95
Mrs. Scott Harston	77 „ 10—87
Miss Loureiro	84

No. 7.—75 YARDS SCATCH: 1st prize pre-
sented by Husbands of Members; 2nd
presented by L.R.A.

Mrs. Danby	95
1 Mrs. Griffin	91
Mrs. Ralphs	90
2 Miss Hoskyn	89

No. 8.—75 YARDS HANDICAP: 1st prize
presented by Husbands of Members; 2nd prize
presented by L. R. A.

1 Mrs. Scott Harston	78 plus 30—100
2 Miss Wilkinson	88 „ 15—100
Mrs. Ralphs	82 „ 15—97
Mrs. Murray Scott	90 „ 6—96

No. 10.—SCATCH AGGREGATE OF NO. 1, 2,
4, 5, 7 and 8. A CLASS: Prize presented by
E. Ormiston Esq.

Mrs. Danby	554
Mrs. Ralphs	526
No. 12.—SLOW AND RAPID, 60 YARDS.	
Mrs. Ralphs	87 12 89—188

No. 13.—AFFINITY COMPETITION: prizes pre-
sented by the L. R. A.

Mrs. Griffin	87 plus 2—89
Mr. Griffin	95

Total 194

No. 3, 6, 9 and 14.—POOLS.

No. 3.—25 YARDS: Mrs. Danby (2), Mrs.
Greaves; 1st Day—Miss Hoskyn, Mrs.
Ralphs.

No. 6.—50 YARDS: Miss Hoskyn (2), Mrs.
Ralphs (2); 2nd Day—Mrs. Murray Scott (2),
Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Griffin.

No. 9.—75 YARDS: Mrs. Griffin (2), Mrs.
Danby, Mrs. Scott Harston; 3rd Day—Miss
Loureiro, Mrs. Ralphs, Mrs. Murray Scott.

No. 14.—75 YARDS: 4th Day—Mrs. Griffin
(4), Mrs. Ralphs (4), Mrs. Danby (3), Mr.
Danby (2), Dr. Hoskyn (2), Miss Loureiro,
Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Wilkinson.

CHALLENGE CUPS WON DURING 1914-5.

The "Jordan" Cup for Rapid Fire won
by Mrs. Danby

The L. R. A. Trophies:—
A Class Mrs. Danby
B Class Mrs. Greaves
Roberts Medal (presented by the S.M.R.C.)
..... Mrs. Danby

Express Medal (presented by the S.M.R.C.)
..... Miss Loureiro

Daily Telegraph Certificate (presented by the
S.M.R.C.) Mrs. Danby

Daily Mail Certificate (presented by the
S.M.R.C.) Miss Hoskyns

Gold Medal for Highest Possible Score,
100 Mrs. Danby

David Shield and Gold Badge for Champion
Shot of the season: Mrs. Danby, whose
total was 5,706 out of 6,000, av. 95.1.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Gazette notifies that by a Proclama-
tion dated the 11th March, 1915, His
Majesty the King has been pleased to
declare the following articles to be con-
traband of war in addition to those set
out in the Proclamation of the 23rd
December, 1914:—

ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND.

Raw wool, wool tops and noils, and
woollen and worsted yarns; tin, chloride
of tin, and tin-ore; castor oil; paraffin
wax; copper; iodides, lubricants; hides
of cattle, buffaloes and horses; skins of
calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer; lea-
ther, undressed or dressed, suitable for
saddlery, harness, military boots or
military clothing; ammonia and its salts,
whether simple or compound; ammonia
liquor, urea, aniline, and their com-
pounds.

ADDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

Tanning substances of all kinds, includ-
ing extracts for use in tanning.
The Proclamation further declares that
the terms "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs
for animals" in the

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The fact that the police are frequently summoning compradores and Chinese shopkeepers, who endeavour to make their own prices in absolute disregard of H.E. the Governor's proclamations, must be very pleasing to housewives; and especially the young housewife to whom the East and its "squeeze pigdin" is so much of a puzzle. These unscrupulous dealers, who look over so simple and suave, know at once when a likely "victim" comes to buy, and they quote the war and its baneful influences on their own particular trade in such a plausible manner that young Mrs. Simple is almost led to believe that she is doing the poor old Chinaman a real injury by only paying the price he has asked; or demanded in a take-it-or-leave-it kind of voice. Thus it is that the prompt action of the police in the matter will open the eyes of those who go to buy. John was ever a cunning dealer, but those in this Colony should possess a little "savvy" and realise that a proclamation is not a mere "scrap of paper".

There are probably many of my readers who have not read the story, told by a certain reputable Yellow Dragon, of how a tiger, a huge brute, was secured by the dexterous use of a rod and line! Personally, I read the story with much interest and credulity until the rod and line incident was mentioned. Then, and then only did I doubt the veracity of this dragon; a yellow one. Tigers are tigers, and fishes are fishes, and I have never yet read of a tiger who possessed a partiality for worms; and more especially worms on a hook. Again, the tiger whose fate was sealed by a wriggling worm was no ordinary sort of chap. The measurements given startled me, and then they gave rise to further doubts; they exactly doubled those of the Fanning tiger! The yellow dragon concerned is not of the two-headed species, or one might reasonably accuse him of seeing double. Still, as an American would say, it was some tiger. It must surely have been some worm also!

Just one more note re tigers. Quite naturally, since the tragic Fanning incident, many people have discovered many pugs, and rumours are in the air of several other tigers roaming in the New Territory. I should not be at all surprised to hear that the better half of the recently deceased gentleman was searching high and low for her partner, but if I were to attach any credence to the many sizes of pugs which have been discovered, then I should have to announce that hordes of tigers were picking up hints on golf in the vicinity of Fanning. Doubts have arisen because certain gentlemen have been pointed out to me and described as being quite adept at digging out pugs; and they carry out their search designs unscrupulously! They have created a certain amount of timidity in their opponents. These pug people, be it stated, also claim that the end justifies the means. Golfers please note.

Some people possess the enviable ability to treat money with a wholesome contempt. During the hearing of a case in the Supreme Court last week, one of the legal gentlemen engaged was developing an argument around a certain seven lakhs of dollars. *Sotto voce* (but with a malicious intent on the symmetry of his speech) he was reminded that the amount was really nine lakhs. The retort came quick and sharp. "Oh, what does it matter, what are two lakhs." Of course, two lakhs are merely 200,000. But what is that? A correspondent, whose salary is frequently mortgaged before the end of the month, has been deeply touched by this tennis play with two lakhs of dollars. It has affected him in this way:—

Though my star has destined that I
Upon this earth shall grovel,
No money matters make me sigh;
Two lakhs to me are novel.

Thus, when you speak of lakhs of this,
And lakhs of that, and so on,
I merely say, in ignorant bliss,
"Why worry, pass them all on."

Someone who possesses a few surplus lakhs may respond to this poetic appeal; just to prevent a repetition of such outbursts.

The condition of Samsui-po, which was referred to in the D.P. a few days ago by Mr. Bowley, is by no means a novelty in the way of local nuisances as another correspondent promptly pointed out. Some of the side streets are abominable, both on account of scene and smell. Coolies seem to be of the opinion that by-ways are really an aristocratic type of refuse tip, and they utilise them as such, with a *cul de sac* specimen for preference. With the approach of the hot weather and its propensities for making all things "high," it is up to those in authority to see that narrow side streets and areas are not misused in this way; neither are they intended for coolies' wardrobes and medicine men's places of business. Hongkong, with its many white buildings, looks quite a dream-city in the sun, but should necessarily call for a walk through some of the side streets I know of the dream will be rudely dispelled. The market at beautiful Naples makes a very loud boast, but there are side walks in Hongkong which would equal this odorous feature of the Italian city.

ROBERT R. RANDOM.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The Report of this Company states:—
The Directors beg to submit their report and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

The Gross Profit for the year is.....\$479,378.84
Add Surplus on Dredger Account
after providing \$40,000 last year 18,206.06

497,585.30

After Paying Bank
Interest.....\$135,813.03
And depreciating
Plant and Buildings
by.....61,323.47

197,136.50

There remains a nett profit of.....\$300,448.80

And adding amount brought forward from last account.....43,307.07

Leaves available a sum of.....\$343,755.87

Which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a Dividend at the rate of

6 per cent. per annum or \$3 per share.....\$150,000.00

Carry forward to new account.....193,755.87

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with Nos. 78 and 86 of the Company's Articles of Association, Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. A. S. Sorenson retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. H. P. White having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to join the Board in his place, and this appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. During the year Mr. E. Goetz, Mr. H. A. Siebs and Mr. A. Widmann resigned their seats on the Board.

Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell has been appointed Chairman for the year 1915.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1914.

To Bank Interest.....\$135,813.03

To Amount written off Plant and Buildings.....61,323.47

To Balance.....\$197,136.50

\$497,585.30

By Balance of Work-

ing Account.....\$335,778.23

Less Rates and Taxes.....\$19,050.35

Less Crown Rent 10,036.38

Less Insurance.....9,620.26

Less Directors and Auditors' fees.....17,092.30

\$253,399.20

By Surplus on Dredger Account

after providing \$40,000 last year 18,206.06

\$479,378.84

\$497,585.30

BALANCE SHEET—31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Capital 50,000 Shares at \$50

each, fully paid-up.....\$2,500,000.00

Reserve Fund.....200,000.00

Marine Insurance Fund.....81,698.69

Sundry Creditors.....2,624,043.07

Balance of Profit brought forward

from last A/c.....\$43,397.07

Profit for the year ending 31.12.14 as

per above statement.....800,448.80

\$3,437,555.87

\$5,649,587.63

ASSETS.

Value of Kowloon, Cosmopolitan

and Aberdeen Docks, buildings

and plant, including floating plant, at 31.12.14 as

per last statement.....\$3,678,680.24

Less Sales.....\$2,150.00

Less written off.....61,323.47

63,473.47

\$3,613,206.77

Additions during 1914.....94,811.16

\$3,707,917.93

461,742.27

Sundry Debtors.....Material in Stock and in transit

at book value and amount expended on labour and material, with a fair percentage for establishment charges on work in progress, as at 31.12.14, less instalments received on account.....1,480,027.43

\$5,649,587.63

STANLEY H. DODWELL, Directors.

DAVID LANDALE, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Kowloon Dock, 17th March, 1915.

We report that we have examined the above balance sheet dated 31st December, 1914, with the books and accounts of the Company and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. The work in progress entered at the amount expended thereon, with a fair proportion of establishment charges, and the value of material on hand are certified by the Chief Manager.

The allocation of expenditure shown on fixed assets has also been certified by the Chief Manager.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A., Auditors.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS OF CHINA.

WHAT HAS SO FAR BEEN AGREED.

ACCEPTANCE IN PRINCIPLE REQUIRED.

The Peking correspondent of the N.C. Daily News writing on the 11th inst. says:—

The negotiations in regard to the demands presented by Japan to China continue to be the engrossing subject of surmise and speculation in both Chinese and foreign circles. Muffled in mystery though they are supposed to be, it is possible to follow their progress and to learn sufficiently definitely what advance has been made towards a final solution.

At the very outset Japan insisted that China should accept all the demands in principle. That was held by Japan to be the essential basis of the negotiations. China, quite naturally, objected to this proposition. To many of the demands, it was declared, she could not agree, even in principle, without affecting her status as a sovereign country. That was the argument put forward by the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Moreover, he pointed out, to grant certain of the demands would be to bring China in conflict with other Powers whose rights would be prejudiced. The Japanese Minister refused to admit the validity of these arguments, and urged at each conference that China should without further procrastination agree to all the demands in principle.

INNER MONGOLIA.

A long discussion took place on 29th February in reference to Japan's demand that her special position in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia should be formally recognized by China. The preamble of the second section of demands, those relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, set out that China recognized that Japan had "always enjoyed a specially favourable position" in these regions. To this the Chinese were not prepared to assent. They did not deny that, by the post-bellum settlement with Russia, certain rights became vested in Japan, but they maintained that these were not of the comprehensive nature with which Japan sought to endow them.

A NEW QUESTION.

The demand for the acknowledgement of Inner Eastern Mongolia as a Japanese sphere of influence was, in particular, something entirely new, and could not be justified by reference to any of the agreements or understandings entered into by China. Moreover, to grant Japan's demands would conflict with the Treaty rights of other Powers. If these Treaty rights were not interfered with, by the "most favoured nation" clause, the other Powers would automatically acquire the exclusive rights that Japan sought for herself. China suggested, therefore, that consideration of the section of demands relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia should be postponed and others less controversial proceeded with. The Japanese intimated that they were in no way impressed by these arguments.

SOUTHERN MANCHURIA.

Some definite progress was made at the conference on March 3rd. After considerable discussion the Chinese agreed to extend the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, that is to say, what is known as the Leased Territory of Liaoting, to ninety-nine years. It was generally supposed that the Chinese would accede to this particular demand as, in view of the immense expenditure by Japan, particularly at Dairen, it seemed impossible that China, when the original lease terminated, would be able to pay the bill which would be an essential preliminary to regaining possession of the territory. Similarly, little surprise was expressed when it was learnt that at the next conference, held on March 7th, China consented to extend the term of the lease of the South Manchuria Railway to ninety-nine years, though consideration of the clause providing for repurchase by China was deferred.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN LINE.

The question of the Antung-Mukden Railway was raised at the meeting held on March 9th. It may be remembered that the construction of this railway by Japan was the cause of friction with China. During the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese military authorities laid a narrow gauge line from Antung which was eventually carried as far as Mukden. It was a military line, pure and simple. However, at the end of war China agreed to permit Japan to transform the line to standard gauge, provided the work were completed within a certain time. At the expiration of the time-limit Japan had not begun the work and China consequently claimed that Japan had forfeited her rights. Japan did not, however, take this view of the situation and eventually it was agreed that she should reconstruct the line and operate it until 1923, when the lease of the South Manchuria Railway was due to expire. The Japanese asked that the lease of the Antung-Mukden line should be extended to ninety-nine years, and to this the Chinese agreed.

A WARNING AND A DATE.

On March 8th the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs received a "warning" from Mr. Hioki. The Japanese Minister intimated that unless greater celerity were shown in dealing with the demands Japan would have to take some action that would be distasteful to Japan and surprising to China. This, of course, meant a military demonstration and the presentation of a tentative ultimatum was not unexpected, in view of the active naval and military preparations being made by Japan. March 12th is said to be the day fixed for the acceptance by China of all the demands in principle. Should she fail to do so Japan would proceed to give her the "surprise" referred to by Mr. Hioki.

MILLIONS—IN PAPER.

GERMANY'S VAST ISSUES OF BANK NOTES: BRITAIN'S BULLION.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the following figures in reply to Mr. Kellaway, who asked the amount of gold held, value of the notes in circulation, and the percentage of notes to gold of the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany on December 31st, 1913, and December 31st, 1914:—

IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY.
December 31st, 1913. December 31st, 1914.
Gold held.....58,498,000 103,861,000
Notes in circulation 129,672,000 252,295,000
The reichsmark is converted at 1s.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
December 31st, 1913. December 31st, 1914.
Gold held in—issue
Department.....33,874,585 69,032,130
Notes in circulation 29,607,635 38,159,180

The gold coin held in the banking department is not shown separately in the returns (says the Chancellor). The amount of gold and silver coin so held was, on December 31st, 1913, £1,108,614, and on December 30th, 1914, £401,476, the figures for the Bank of England do not, of course, include the currency note issue. On December 30th last the currency notes outstanding amounted to £39,478,164, and the coin and bullion in the redemption account was £18,500,000. The figure for the circulation of notes in Germany does not include the Treasury notes or the new loan notes, against which no gold reserve is held. The amount of these notes in circulation is only published at irregular intervals.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ADDITIONAL COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

H.E. the Governor has sanctioned the formation of an additional Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve intended for members who are not qualified to comply with the present requirements of the H.K.V.R.

The duties required of members of this new Company will be a preliminary training in drill, but will consist chiefly of training in Musketry and firing a Musketry Course. Uniform and arms will be provided.

Gentlemen wishing to join this new Company are requested to apply, stating their qualifications, either to the Officer Commanding or to the Adjutant, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1780 Pte. G. Harper to Centre Section M.G. Co.
No. 1781 Pte. B. Wylie to Centre Section M.G. Co.

TRANSFER.
2.—No. 1782 Pte. J. P. Middleton from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Co., dated 20th March, 1915.

LEAVE.
3.—Pte. H. W. Lester is granted leave of absence from 25th March, 1915, to 23th March, 1916.

PARADES.
4.—Parades for to-day (Monday). Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty.
5.15 p.m. Recruits for units not on duty with the Main and Peak guards under Sergt. Bullock.
Remainder: Nil.

DETAIL.
5.—Officers on duty: Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Danby.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Bolton.
Medical Orderly: Private Thomson.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.—A, B, and C Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, March 23rd. Dress, drill order. (This parade will be optional for members who have been on duty with the Main and Peak guards during the past week).
A, B, and C Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, March 26th. Dress, drill order. Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on March 22nd, 24th and 25th.
Signallers will parade at Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, March 22nd (Uniform optional).
Assembly.—Members are requested to call and inspect the maps posted on the Notice Board outside Major Wakeman's office and to sign their names upon the sheet corresponding to the district in which they reside. All members who exempt from parades or not, should do this as early as possible.

UNIFORM.—The troops is to be worn upon all uniform parades except guard duties. Further orders will be issued when all members have been supplied with caps.
Promotion.—Pte. J. C. Logan to be Lt.-Corpl., vice Lt.-Corpl. J. F. Wright, reverted.

POSTINGS.—Lt.-Corpl. J. C. Logan to Co. B Section 2.
Pte. A. G. M. Fletcher to Co. B Section 3.
W. L. CARTER, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741)

ARE NOW SHOWING

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

IN CRETONNES

AND

TAFETAS

SUITABLE FOR

LOOSE COVERS

AND

CURTAINS.

NEW SHADES IN

CASEMENT CLOTHS.

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST.

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

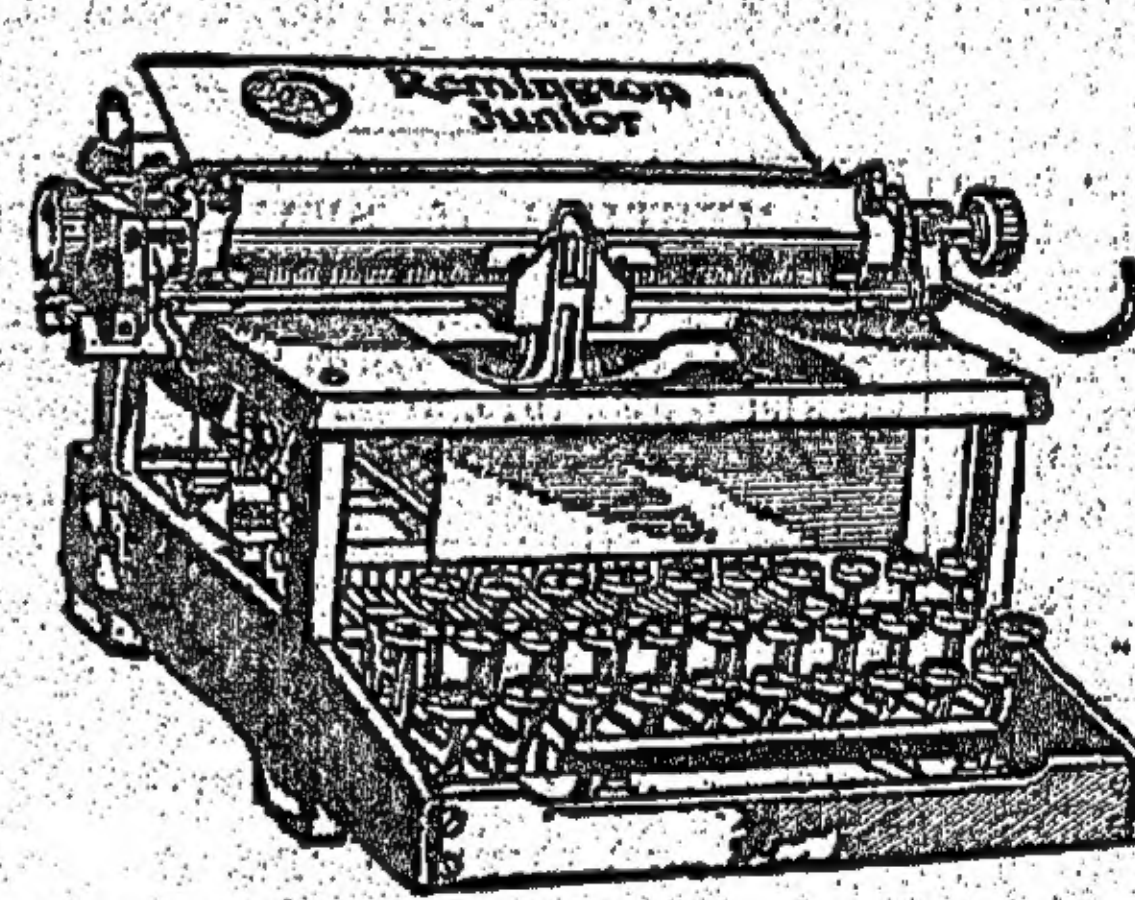
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model, because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine!

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	\$10.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, paper cover	\$0.80
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover	1.25
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	DOG AND GUN in New Territory	1.00
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illus.	1.75
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50	SIXTY YEARS ANGLICAN-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1854 to 1923	2.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874—	
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	5.00	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days, 1882	1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	CALLS OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	3.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25	" " VICTORIA	1.00
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25	" " KOWLOON	0.75
		" " PEAK	0.75
		" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
		MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.80
		" " " " on paper	0.25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOMOR & KOMOR

ART UNION EXHIBITION OF

WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI
OZAWA, KASAGI H. YOSEIDA,
etc., etc.ALL PICTURES WARRANTED
TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE
DIRECTORY
AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY
BUSINESS MAN.TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy,
owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.



G. B. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested to
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

NOTICE.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN &
ACETYLENE CO., LTD., beg to
advise their Customers that Mr. BAILLY,
Civil Engineer and late Technical Manager
of the Hongkong Branch, has taken Charge
of the Hongkong Branch as Technical Manager
as from the 15th March. Mr. BAILLY is an
Expert Welder, trained at Marseilles, and is
able to undertake any kind of Welding and
Boiler Repairing.THE FAR EAST OXYGEN &
ACETYLENE CO., LTD.,
AS THE SWEDISH TRADING
COMPANY IN CHINA (LTD.),
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [309]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND
BEAUTIFUL VIEW.EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME
COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS.

[348]

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons
and 160 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN
with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.Apply—
ILOILO PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
Hollo, P.I.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

FOR SALE.

GREAT VARIETIES OF
PICTORIAL WAR POST
CARDS.

GRACA & CO.

CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [103]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Frames in Various Shades.TELEPHONE 1219
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [394]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will
be held at the Office of the General Agents,
Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the
24th March, at Noon, for the purpose
of receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1914.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th
March, both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be held
at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's
Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at
12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the
Report and Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1914.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March,
both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held
at the Company's Office, No. 8,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY,
25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for
the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts
and the Report of the Directors for the year
ending 31st December, 1914.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th
March, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in
the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings,
Cossington Road, Hongkong, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1914.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st
March, 1915, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [401]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the above Company will be held at the
Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6,
Cossington Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY,
the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for
the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the General
Managers for the year ending 31st December,
1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th
March, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st March,
1915, both days inclusive.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [400]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-
YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBEN-
TURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG
CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 31st
March, 1915, will be held in the Club House
at 11 o'clock A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the
24th March, 1915.Bidders of Debentures are invited to attend
the Drawing.By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [39]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
AND COMPTONERS.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1,
Fountain).ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD on a three-
monthly tenancy, and 55, ELGIN TERRACE,
No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK,
Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"HILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellott
Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
8th Floor, Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Macdonnell Road.

Apply to—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [397]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FLAT in Queen's Gardens.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [398]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

No. 6, TORRES BUILDING, Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [394]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [395]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Galin, etc.Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [392]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.

Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

N O. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE
PEAK. From 1st May next.For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 8, Ice House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [36]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's
Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [283]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.OFFICES, facing the Harbour, between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.

25, WONG-YEL-CHONG ROAD.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [39]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.30
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.50	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	45.80	4.00
BOULELLEAU'S LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BEIZARD and ROGER'S FINE PALE COGNAC	51.50	2.55
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	78.70	6.55
V. O. L., 80 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	157.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by
ourselves are guaranteed Grape
Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 22ND, 1915.

THE CHINESE POSTAL
ADMINISTRATION.There is always a peculiar interest in
watching the development of a new
administration or organization, and this
is doubled when the young service is
subjected to the test imposed by external
and unexpected difficulties. This has
been notably so in the case of the Chinese
Post Office, and its somewhat belated
Report for 1913 should give encourage-
ment to those who are concerned for the
progress of China. 1913 was not a happy
year for China, nor one likely to offer
much assistance to a budding enterprise—
the South was in a ferment, the Yangtze
Valley was in a state of war, and the
Mongolian trouble was at its height, yet
the number of articles dealt with by the
Chinese Post Office during the year showed
the greatest increase ever recorded in the
history of the administration, the total
reaching 630 millions, or an increase of
about 25 per cent. over the preceding year.
It is curious to compare this with the 42½
millions carried annually ten years
before; since its inauguration the returns
of the Chinese Post Office have shown a
steady increase every year, but it is cer-
tain that it has not yet reached the limit
of its development. Assuming the popu-
lation of China as 350 millions, her
average of letters per head is even now
not far below that of India, but she is so
much behind the latter country in facili-
ties for communication that there is little
reason to doubt that, when the disparity
in this respect has been repaired, China's
annual returns will show a total at least
proportionate to that of Japan, which
would mean for China a total mail of
nearly 2,000 million articles yearly.
India, with 33,000 miles of railway, with
abundant steamer communication along
an extended coastline, and with 20,000
Post Offices, sends 2 letters per head of
the population every year; China, with
about 6,000 miles of railway and under
3,000 Post Offices, is only a fraction
behind this average, so there is no roomfor doubt that when postal agencies have
been opened up on a scale fully adequate
to the needs of the country, and still more
when the railway system has been develop-
ed so as to link up all the provinces and
provide highways from east to west and
from north to south, the operations of the
Chinese Post Office will attain a magni-
tude that will make the record figures of
1913 appear quite as infinitesimal as now
seem those of 1903, but by then the Annual
Reports will have lost much of their
interest. What gives them such a fascina-
tion now is the tale they have to tell of
difficulties overcome, of successful work-
ing under adverse conditions, and of
extraordinary expedients and adaptations
to meet unusual circumstances. This is
at present the normal history of the
Chinese Post Office; its staple means of
communication—courier lines—would be
regarded as an exceptional experience in
more advanced countries, so that it is
handicapped from the very start. These
courier lines represent, however, a mar-
vellous amount of organization and of
energetic supervision which can be appre-
ciated to the full only by those who have
lived in the far interior and have
received their mails regularly after an
overland transit of perhaps two or three
weeks. The latest report shows many
other adaptations to meet exceptional
needs or difficulties. In one province, the
mails have to be ferried across rivers on
skin rafts; in another, steel cables have
to be fixed over flooded streams to carry
the mails across. In the north-west,
special staffs have to be engaged to deal
with Turki mails; at Nanking, work was
conducted amid extraordinary difficulties
during the "siege" and the sacking of
the town by CHANG HSUN's troops; earth-
quakes, floods, landslides, and typhoons
all combine to harass the transmission of
mails; robbers and local rebellions add
their quota to the difficulties to be over-
come, though it is noteworthy that when
one town was given over to looting by
robbers for a week, during which time the
gates were closed and all traffic held up,
the mails passed through without delay.
It is, in short, the usual tale of the
Chinese Post Office, with advantage taken
of every means tending to improvement,
and with instant steps taken to overcome
any difficulty or obstacle that may arise—
a splendid example of what can be done
by a well-trained Chinese staff under
efficient foreign administration. The one
gloomy feature of the Report is the small
number of offices that are able to announce
themselves as self-supporting, but outlay
must always exceed returns during the
period of development, and (although no
financial statistics are published) it is
clear that the deficit must be becoming
proportionately less every year, and that
when the development of the service has
preceded to greater lengths, it may be
self-supporting financially, in addition to
the benefit it furnishes to the country in
a speedy and reliable means of communi-
cation. We can only regret that the same
cannot be said of the other branch of
China's communications, and that the
telegraph service is not organized on the
same efficient and trustworthy basis, but
perhaps it is not too much to hope that,
in process of time, the tesson will sink
in and the telegraph administration will
be committed into the hands that are
doing such excellent work for China's
postal needs.Five inches of snow fell in Tokyo on
the night of the 13th inst.For kissing a famous actress without
permission a man has been fined \$50 by
the police authorities of Peking.Entries for the Hongkong C.C. tennis
tournament close this evening, the time
for closing having been extended two
days.It is stated that the survey of the whole
line of the Hankow-Szechuan Railway
will be completed at the end of September
this year.According to the Kokumin, six promi-
nent German merchants of Tsingtao,
who were recently arrested and placed in
the prisoners' camp at the Jitis Barracks,
will be brought to Japan as soon as the
investigations are finished.The sudden death at Shanghai of Mr.
P. Polci, of the Chinese Maritime Cus-
toms, is reported. The deceased, who was
65 years of age, was regarded as one of
the best Chinese scholars in China, and
he was the author of several works in
Italian on the Chinese language.Mr. G. P. Puto, who has been acting
British Consul at Nagasaki for more than
a year, has just left to take up another
acting appointment as Consul at Tamsui,
Formosa, relieving Mr. T. Harrington,
who has been ordered to Manila. Mr. J.
Twissel Wawn, transferred from
Chemulpo, has been appointed Consul at
Nagasaki.In Japanese telegrams to a Shanghai
paper Dr. Sun Yat-sen is represented
as advocating the closer union of China
and Japan, and as treating with scorn
his quondam friends who have returned
to China with the intention of giving
their allegiance to the Government of
China. We give the report for what it
may be worth.The Gazette notifies that at the expira-
tion of three months from this date the
following companies will, unless cause is
shown to the contrary, be struck off the
Register and the companies will be dis-
solved:—The City Printing Co., Ltd.,
and The Chi Po Co., Ltd. The names of
the following companies have been struck
off the Register:—The Yee Mi Co., Ltd.,
Tientsin Horse Bazaar, Ltd., and The
Whampoa Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.The latest list of contributions to the
local Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the
Front brings up the total to \$3,758.57. A
total of \$150.50 was received from the
Professors and students of the University.
Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer, the Hon. Secretary
and Treasurer, writes: "My Committee
desire me to express their sincere thanks
to the generous contributors to the fund,
which will enable them to forward
another consignment in a few days. As
there are several lists outstanding the
Hon. Treasurer will be glad to receive
them to be entered up."The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Lau Te Fong \$100
Chan Kai Ming 100
Chan Kang U 100
Chow Shau Shan 100
Tsang Chun Shang 100
Tee Yam Chi 100
Ming Sun Bank

THE WAR.

GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

THREE BATTLESHIPS SUNK IN DARDANELLES.

BRITISH CREWS SAVED. FRENCH LOST.

RUSSIAN FLEET OFF BOSPHOROUS.

"KARLSRUHE" BELIEVED TO BE SUNK.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

BOMBS FALL INTO SEA.

LONDON, March 20th.

A German aeroplane appeared over Deal and attempted to bomb shipping. All the bombs fell into the sea. A British patrol boat fired at the intruder, and British airmen are pursuing him.

BOMBS DROPPED ON PARIS.

LONDON, March 21st.

A Zeppelin dropped three bombs on Paris, causing a fire in the suburb of Neuilly.

LATER,

Apparently there were two Zeppelins, which dropped at least fourteen bombs on Paris in the western suburbs, starting unimportant fires.

Seven persons were injured, one severely.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS FORCING BACK THE GERMANS.

THE CAPTURE OF MEMEL.

LONDON, March 21st.

An official announcement at Petrograd to-day says:—

The Germans, after a fight at Teuroggen, have been forced beyond the frontier. A Russian detachment, impetuously advancing, reached Memel at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening and captured the place after some street fighting in which the inhabitants participated.

DETERMINED SORTIE FROM PRZEMYSL.

RUSSIANS TAKE 3,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 21st.

It is officially announced at Petrograd that the Garrison at Przemyśl made a determined sortie, but were repulsed after nine hours' fighting. The Russians took 3,000 prisoners.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY PURSUING GERMANS.

LONDON, March 20th.

3.40 a.m.

A Petrograd official communiqué says: On the left bank of the River Niemen the Russians have captured Veyss. Cavalry are pursuing the Germans, who are retiring to Seyne.

Fighting for villages and isolated heights continues in the directions of Prasnysh and Ostrol Ostrolenska.

RE-INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, March 19th.

A German official communiqué says:—Weak Russian divisions have forced their way into Memel. Counter measures will be taken.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIGOROUS FIGHTING ALONG FRENCH LINES.

LONDON, March 19th.

5 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—

At Notre Dame de Lorette we have taken communication trenches towards the village of Ablain. We killed, drove out, or captured the defenders.

There has been most violent fighting between Bolante and Four-de-Paris. We advanced 160 metres.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the Forest of Consenvoye, and maintained all the ground gained.

We stormed a salient eastward of a position which has been held by the enemy since last month, and repulsed counter-attacks by day and night.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 21st.

2 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—The Germans, after a heavy bombardment, attempted a night attack at Boisselle, to the north-east of Albert, but they were repulsed.

Heavy fighting has been going on at Eparges, where the French hold the greater part of the German position, despite five counter-attacks. The Germans left numerous dead.

A LACONIC COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, March 20th.

5.35 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—

There is nothing to report.

BRITISH TROOPS' DASH AND GALLANTRY.

UNIMPAIRED BY SEDENTARY TRENCH WORK.

LONDON, March 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in his bi-weekly Bulletin, says:—

An isolated attack by 200 Germans against St. Eloi was easily repulsed, and two-thirds of the attackers were killed or wounded.

The enemy expended much artillery ammunition in the region of Neuve Chapelle with insignificant results.

The gallantry and dash of the troops in the battle at Neuve Chapelle, under the able and determined leadership of General Sir Douglas Haig, proved conclusively that the sedentary work in the trenches has not impaired their original fighting qualities.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, March 18th.

The Chamber of Deputies, after a speech delivered by M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, has voted the issue of Treasury Bonds up to a limit of four milliards and a half francs.

M. Ribot stated that the financial situation of France is satisfactory. He thanked the small capitalists for their support, and affirmed the absolute probity of the French financial policy.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

RESULT OF GERMAN ACTIVITY.

NO PROGRESS AND CONSIDERABLE LOSSES.

PARIS, March 18th.

Although they delivered numerous counter-attacks, the Germans could not dislodge us from our positions, which we maintained in the Arras, Albert and Champagne regions. The only result of the German activity was that they sustained, everywhere, considerable losses.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTERS AT DARDANELLES.

"IRRESISTIBLE," "OCEAN" AND "BOUVET" SUNK.

SPLENDID WORK AGAINST THE FORTS.

LONDON, March 19th.

11.35 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau says that in the course of a general attack on the forts in the Narrows of the Dardanelles Straits, the French battleship *Bouvet* struck a floating mine and sank in three minutes. Almost all hands were lost owing to an explosion aboard.

Floating mines also struck and sank the British battleships *Irresistible* and *Ocean*. Practically the whole of the crews were removed, despite a hot fire. The *Gaulois* was also damaged by gun-fire.

PROGRESS IN MINE-SWEEPING. Mine-sweeping has been in general progress during the last ten days inside the Straits, and a general attack by the Anglo-French Fleets commenced yesterday on the fortresses in the Narrows.

At 10.45 a.m. the *Queen Elizabeth*, *Agamemnon*, *Infatigable*, and *Lord Nelson* bombarded five forts, while the *Triumph* and *Prince George* aimed at three batteries of howitzers and field guns, which replied heavily.

At 12.22 p.m. *Suffren*, *Gaulois*, *Charlemagne*, and *Bouvet* advanced and engaged the forts at close range. Four of the forts replied strongly, but were silenced by ten battleships inside the Straits. All the ships were hit.

FORTS SILENCED.

At 1.25 p.m. all the forts ceased firing, and the *Vengeance*, *Irresistible*, *Ocean*, *Albion*, *Swiftsure*, and *Majestic* advanced to relieve six old battleships inside the Straits.

As the French Squadron, which had engaged the forts most brilliantly, was passing out, the *Bouvet* was blown up and sank in 28 fathoms of water to the north of Arenkioi village.

The relief battleships renewed the attack on the forts, which re-opened fire. The attack was maintained while mine sweepers were operating.

At 4 o'clock and 9 o'clock respectively the *Irresistible* and *Ocean* struck mines and sank in deep water.

The *Infatigable* had her forward control position struck by a heavy shell, and requires repair.

The bombardment and mine-sweeping terminated as darkness fell.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST FLOATING MINES.

The floating mine danger will require special treatment. The British casualties are not heavy considering the scale of the operations.

A report regarding the damage done to the forts will be issued later. The operations are continuing with ample Military and Naval forces.

Vice-Admiral Sir R. Carden was on the 16th inst. incapacitated by illness, and he was succeeded in the command of the operations by Rear-Admiral de Robeck.

ROUTER'S REPRESENTATIVE AT TENEDOS. Router's representative at Tenedos, which is just off the coast, cables that he watched the bombardment on the 18th instant from a hill on St. Elias. It began at 11 o'clock in the morning and ceased at 5 o'clock in the evening. Sixteen battleships in groups of three in the Straits fired at Forts

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Suandere, Hamidieh, Kidilbahr, Medjidieh, and Sijmanlik, which replied vigorously but unsuccessfully. Clouds of black smoke at 2 o'clock in the afternoon rose from a fort near the town of Dardanelles, suggesting that a magazine had exploded.

Particulars of the battleships which have been sunk are as follows:—

Irresistible.—Displacement, 15,000 tons; completed, 1901-04; armament, four 12-in. and 12 6-in.; speed, 18 knots.

Ocean.—Displacement, 12,000 tons; completed, 1900-05; armament, four 12-in. and 12 6-in.; speed, 18.9 knots.

Bouvet.—Displacement, 12,000 tons; completed, 1896-98; armament, two 12-in., two 10.8-in. and eight 5.5-in.; speed, 18.1 knots; complement, 620.

The *Henri IV*, which replaces the *Bouvet*, is of 8,807 tons displacement, and was completed in 1902. Her principal armament is composed of two 10.8-in. and seven 5.5-in.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 20th.

It is officially announced that the total casualties for the week include 515 officers (1).

[It is not stated in the message whether this is an Admiralty announcement, and we are in some doubt as to whether the message relates to casualties in the fleet operating at the Dardanelles, especially as the message reads "515 officers," and makes no mention of men. We assume, in the absence of any indication to the contrary, that it refers to the Dardanelles operations and that the announcement should read "515 officers and men."]

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, March 20th.

3.40 a.m.

A Paris official announcement says that the Allied Fleets were subjected to severe fire in the Dardanelles, and the *Gaulois* is temporarily out of action. The *Henri Quatre*, which is now off Syria, has been ordered to replace the *Bouvet*.

RUSSIAN FLEET OFF THE BOSPHORUS.

PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 20th.

An official Petrograd communiqué says that the approach of a Russian Squadron in the Northern Bosphorus has created a panic in Constantinople.

FATE OF THE "KARLSRUHE."

REPORTED SUNK OFF THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Admiralty announces that there is reason to believe that the German cruiser *Karlsruhe* was sunk off the West Indies in November.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN'S DUEL.

BRITISH SINKS GERMAN.

LONDON, March 20th.

5.15 a.m.

A New York despatch from Valparaiso states that the armed merchantman *Orama* fought and sank the German armed liner *Navarra* in November off the River Plate, and rescued the crew.

[The *Orama* was built in 1911 for the Orient Steam Navigation Company. She is of 12,927 tons gross, with a speed of 18 knots. The *Navarra* belonged to the Hamburg-America line.]

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

GREEK NEUTRALITY.

KING IN FAVOUR OF ITS MAINTENANCE.

LONDON, March 8th.

Telegrams from Athens state that the King accepted the resignation of M. Venizelos because he considered that it was not to the country's interest to abandon the attitude of neutrality. A crowd demonstrated in favour of war outside the Russian, French and Serbian legations. The British Minister on visits to the Foreign Office was several times recognized by the populace and ovated.

LEGION OF HONOUR.

LONDON, March 11th.

Capt. Percy Arthur Clive, M.P., of the Grenadier Guards, has been awarded the Legion of Honour for bravery in the trenches. He was anonymously mentioned in a recent Eye-witness report as crawling with another British officer into a German communication trench and returning with information he was sent to obtain.

REWARDS FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

LONDON, March 11th.

The *London Gazette* announces that ten Distinguished Service Orders and fifteen Military Crosses for officers who displayed conspicuous gallantry and marked ability have been conferred; also large numbers of Distinguished Conduct Medals to the rank and file and the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry and devotion while serving in Indian corps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I am in receipt of advice from the Maceo Government in which they refute as being entirely without foundation the two telegrams about the state of affairs in Portugal published in your well-known journal on the 18th inst. The country is tranquil, and I shall be pleased if you contradict the statements published.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOSE C. DE OBALDIA,

Consul-General de Panama, encargado de los intereses de Portugal.

The telegrams referred to are appended:—

NEW YORK, March 8th.

According to a news agency dispatch from Madrid, at a Congress of Democrats held at Lamego, General Antonio Xavier Correia Barreto has been proclaimed President of the Republic of Northern Portugal.—*Reuter-Kokusai*.

LONDON, March 8th.

Indirect telegrams via Madrid represent the situation in Portugal as becoming acute, owing to widespread dissatisfaction with the present régime. There is even talk of an independent republic in Northern Portugal. The Minister of Finance, who resigned formally, has pronounced in favour of a National Cabinet combining all parties.—*Reuter*.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON HOTELS.

MONEY STILL NOT FORTHCOMING.

The case in which Frank Carlisle Castlemaine is charged with obtaining credit by fraud from the proprietor of the Astor House Hotel, Hongkong, was again mentioned at the Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, on Saturday.

Mr. Gardiner, for the defendant, said the money was at present not forthcoming, but the defendant still had hopes that it would turn up very soon.

His Worship intimated that there was difficulty in regard to the legal position.

Mr. Hind, for the prosecution, said that he intended now to offer further evidence in respect to alleged frauds that the defendant had perpetrated on four other hotels; the Carlton, Tokio, Stag and Nomura. He would call evidence to prove that the defendant had acted in a very suspicious manner, and two witnesses would say that when they asked defendant for the money he said that he would pay on the day following. After the additional evidence, he thought the case would develop into one of legal argument.

His Worship asked Detective-Sergeant Wills if he was still prepared to keep the defendant in custody.

The officer replied that he would do so if the Magistrate made an order to that effect.

His Worship said that he could not make the order without consent.

The officer said that there was the possibility of a congestion in the number of prisoners. He was very busy now and was put to some inconvenience to attend in the case, as he had been transferred to Yaumati since the case was first mentioned. He would consent, but if there was a congestion he would apply to his worship.

Defendant was remanded formally until to-day, and the additional evidence will be taken on Wednesday.

BOY SCOUTS' PARADE.

At St. Joseph's College compound on Saturday afternoon, Commodore Anstruther, R.N., presented badges to the senior and junior troops of Boy Scouts. Lady May was among those occupying seats on the dais under the saluting flag during the match-play, and others present included Bishop Poonzi, Commander-in-Chief Tait, R.N., who was in command, Major Bowen (Chief Scout), Lieut.-Col. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Skeaton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralph, the Chilean Minister to Japan, M. Liebert and the Misses Liebert, and Brothers Amer (director of the College), Alphonse, and Cornelius.

The troops on parade were the Peak Wolf Cubs under Hon. Scoutmaster G. Roylance; Wolf Cubs under Mrs. Raynor; St. Joseph's junior troop, under Assistant Scoutmaster J. M. Brega, and the St. Joseph's Senior troop, with band, under Scoutmaster A. J. Edwards. Assistant Scoutmaster Farrel attended the Commodore, who, we understand, will shortly become Commissioner of the Hongkong Association.

WHEN THE ALLIES ADVANCE.

THEIR PROBABLE LINE OF OFFENSIVE.

WHERE THE RHINE MIGHT BE FORCED.

A well-known American war correspondent, who went through the first and second Balkan campaigns, gave it as his opinion the other day that the Allies would find the task of driving the Germans out of Belgium practically impossible. His reason for thinking this was that he could see no opening for them to deliver any but frontal attacks which his experience in the Balkans led him to think would prove hopeless. He pointed to the Germans attempts to reach Calais by the same methods, which, as we all know, have resulted in nothing but a position of stalemate. It seems to me, he concluded, that the present immobility of the opposing forces may go on indefinitely, that victory will be won on economic and not military grounds.

The February *Fortnightly Review* contained an exceedingly interesting article on this very subject. When the Allies advance, as everybody believes they will try to do a very short time from now, what will be their plan of campaign? The writer puts the idea of frontal attacks in Belgium on one side at once. The country, he says, has been converted by the Germans into a gigantic field fortress with line after line of entrenchments armed with heavy guns in position. Accordingly, all that will be attempted here will be a steady pressure with, of course, a constant readiness to push through any sudden weakening in the enemy's defence. The real offensive will take place from eastern France.

THE ROAD TO MANNHEIM.

The two main routes from eastern France into south Germany are through the Belfort *grouse* into Baden and through the Palatinate into Bavaria. The more natural, direct and historic line of invasion passes through the plateau of Lorraine on the west side of the Northern Vosges mountains between the Hundenick and Hardt mountains, and an advance along this route would have for its first objective Mannheim, which is admitted to be the weakest point on the Rhine frontier. To reach this point, however, will not prove easy. Supposing, as is considered probable, that the French concentration took place on the Upper Moselle between the entrenched camps of Toul and Epinal, the line of advance through Lorraine would have to pass between the fortresses of Metz and Strassburg which are eighty miles apart and are both places of arms of the first magnitude. It would be necessary, either to subdue or break these fortresses before moving on to the Rhine and siege operations on a scale commensurate with the size and armament of these strong places would use up at least half a million men. Moreover, the Saar being the first line of German defence against an invading army coming through Lorraine from the Moselle base, the Germans have very naturally been strengthening it. The right bank of the river commands the left and is so precipitous as to be practically unassailable by troops crossing over from the left bank. And as the neutrality of Luxembourg has been violated, the French left flank would be assailable from there, a fact which would make it necessary for the French to secure all the passages over the Moselle from Metz to Trèves.

This would mean a subsidiary campaign which would have to be undertaken from the Verdun base simultaneously with the movement into Lorraine. Mannheim, clearly, would not be gained easily.

WHERE ITALY COULD HELP.

The attempt to reach it by the route indicated would have to be supported by an offensive movement in Alsace. This could be done with a subsidiary army based on the entrenched camps of Langres and Beaumont, a possibility which lends such great interest to the brief but numerous references which the official communiqués make to the fighting in this area. And it is here that Italian co-operation would be so decisively important.

If the Italians, declares the author of the article in the *Fortnightly Review*, make up their minds to throw in their lot with the Allies, there is room for a co-operative movement directed against Stuttgart and Munich. Though the Black Forest does not lend itself to the rapid movements of troops, it is no longer the impenetrable barrier it used to be between the Rhine and the Danube. Three lines of railway lead from the upper Danube to the valley of the Rhine, one from Donaueschingen to Freiburg, another to Offenburg and a third to Karlsruhe. It may be that in two months' time we shall see a repetition of Napoleon's strategy in 1805 and another French descent into the valley of the Danube with the intention of giving a hand to an Italian invasion of Bavaria through the Austrian Tyrol. That would entirely alter the position of stalemate which seems so unending.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have received a cable from their head office in Shanghai, informing them that the directors have resolved to recommend a dividend of 30 per cent. at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders.

TROUBLES IN SZECHUEN.

A Japanese telegram appearing in a Shanghai contemporary says:—

The British Legation in Peking received a telegram from Chengtu in Szechuen to the effect that a British Vice-Consul and a French father were captured by Chinese troops at Tachienlu on the 11th March. The British and the French Ministers at Peking have demanded their release at the Waichangpu.

THE HEART OF BELGIUM.

SUFFOCATING A PEOPLE.

[BY AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT IN "THE TIMES."]

King Albert and his soldiers are not only Belgians fighting for the cause of the Allies. Some seven millions of Belgians at home are also fighting. The soldiers in the Allied trenches at Dixmude, enjoying the privilege of free men in the remaining unconquered strip of their soil, face the enemy in open battle with weapons as good as his. But the people between the German trenches and the Dutch frontier are waging war with only mind and spirit against the bayonets of Landsturm guards.

In former days the traveller hardly thought of Belgium as having patriotic homogeneity. She seemed a hothouse of industry whose nationality was the artificial product of European politics. After five months of German occupation one would not have been surprised to find her thrifty artisans, manufacturers, peasants, and traders bowing to Czar in at least a truce of outward friendliness for the sake of individual profit. Nothing of the kind has happened. Belgium is an unshaken unit of defiance of German rule. Her metal, struck to a white heat in the furnace of war, has cooled under German occupation to tempered steel. Whether always latent or newly born out of the horrors of Louvain, Belgian nationalism is a fact. Defeat and suffering have only served to strengthen the Belgians' love of their King and of all the principles he incarnates.

"We know how to suffer in Belgium," said a Belgian jurist. "Our ability to suffer and to hold fast to our hearth has kept us going through the centuries. Now a ruffian has come into our house and taken us by the throat. He can choke us to death or he can slowly starve us to death, but he cannot make us yield. No, we shall never forgive!"

"You, too, hate, then?" I asked.

"Of course I hate. For the first time in my life I know what it is to hate, and to do my countrymen. I begin to enjoy my hate. It is one of the privileges of our present existence. We cannot stand on chairs and tables as they do in Berlin cafes and sing our hate, but no one can stop our hating in secret."

"WAR IS WAR."

Whereas outside of Belgium you get contradictory items of Belgian news, which lead to confusion, once you are in Belgium the German logic of the German methods from the outset of their occupation becomes clear. As one rides about the country the systematic destruction of certain groups of houses where there had been sniping is evident in the cold ruins which mark the result of a definite order about a definite location. The Germans insist that their was the merciful way. *Krieg ist Krieg*! By calculated reprisals and punishment they stopped sniping. If they had bothered with trials and investigations, they say, sniping would have kept up. They may have taken innocent lives and burned the homes of the innocent, they admit, but their defence is that thereby they save many lives of their soldiers and thousands upon thousands of lives of Belgians and prevented the feud between the rulers and the ruled from becoming more embittered.

Sniping over, the next step in policy was to keep the population quiet with a minimum of soldiery, which would permit a maximum at the front. Prussian brusqueness was found unnecessarily irritating to the population. A Belgian would lose his temper and turn desperate, and the Prussian would reply with the bayonet. Therefore the elders of the Saxon and Bavarian forces were called in. They were amiable fathers of families, who would obey orders without taking the law into their own hands. Though round, they were good enough for doing sentry go and guarding the roads, while the more vigorous could be put to more strenuous work. For the German staff thinks things out well. *Krieg ist Krieg* at Louvain. Diplomacy is diplomacy to-day in Belgium.

The occupation is strictly military. It concerns itself with the business of national suffocation. All the functions of the national government are in German hands. But Belgian policemen guide the street traffic, arrest culprits for ordinary misdemeanours, and take them before Belgian Judges. This concession, which also means a saving in soldiers, only aggravates to the Belgian the regulations directed against his freedom.

Whereas refugees departed freely from Louvain in August and from Antwerp in October, because their movement could not be controlled, now Belgians only in exceptional instances may leave their country. They are prisoners in their own land. They may not go to one town or to another; they may not use the telephone or the telegraph; they may write letters only through the German military post; they may not use their own railroad system as passengers or for parcel transport. Belgians seen walking across the fields are hailed by a Landsturm guard. They may walk only in the streets and go to their shops and offices within the radius of their own communities. The psychological effect of this is appreciable only after it is endured. One might be quite content for a week within the confines of his own house and garden, but the moment a sentry with a bayonet appeared at the gate with word that one could not go to the post-office or to call on a neighbour across the street, one's own house and garden become a goal.

THE GERMAN BOYCOTT.

The Belgians are prisoners who shame, outwit, and pluck their gaolers in a kind of warfare more efficacious than sniping, in which both sexes and all ages have become expert through a merciless apprenticeship. Any Belgian, unless he be a Belgian official, who has dealings or social relations with a German is proscribed by his class. Should a German officer sit down at the same table in a cafe or restaurant with a Belgian, the Belgian takes another seat. If an officer enters a tram, women draw back so their garments will not touch his, as if they would escape

vermin. One officer who lost his temper on such an occasion exclaimed:—"Madame, I shall not contaminate you!" Her only reply was to look at the officer's coat and draw a little farther away.

In the smaller towns, where the Germans are billeted in Belgian houses, of course the hosts must serve their unwelcome guests. "Yet we manage to let them know what is in our heart," said one woman. "Some try to be friendly. They say they have wives and children at home, and we answer, 'How glad they would be to see you! Why don't you go home?'"

When a report reached the commander in Ghent that an old man had concealed arms, a sergeant with a guard was sent to search the house.

"Yes, my son has a rifle."

"Where is it?"

"In his hands on the Yser, if he is not dead, Monsieur. You are welcome to search, Monsieur."

If the sergeant had struck the old man his neighbours would have known it. The tale would have travelled on the whisper to Brussels and eventually to the neutral countries, which would have called forth the protest from the Foreign Office at Berlin:—"After all our pains, these soldiers go, breaking the crockery again!"

The German officer and every German soldier in Belgium is the mouthpiece of propaganda for the policy which succeeded that of Louvain, after "terrorization had accomplished its purpose." They tell the Belgians at every opportunity that the English and the French can never come to their rescue. The Allies are beaten; Paris and Warsaw will soon fall; the Suez Canal will soon be in Turkish hands. It was the British who got Belgium into trouble; the British who are responsible for the idleness, the penury, the hunger, and the suffering in Belgium to-day. The British used Belgium as a cat's paw; then they deserted her. But the Belgians remain unconvinced.

The rulers cannot understand why the Belgians should not like them. Occasionally they break out in disgust at the failure of their efforts by declaring that "the Belgians are a vile, worthless, tricky people, who ought to be wiped off the face of the earth," as a fitting fate for anyone who cannot appreciate the benefits of going into the hopper of the wonderful machine of German paternalism.

RIDICULE AND HATE.

If the Belgian be lost to *Kultur* it is his own fault, and not for want of systematic instruction. An Englishman or a Frenchman who gets irritated at times with his own national censorship could only imagine how a Belgian feels if everything he had to read about the war were under the German censorship. Copies of *The Times*, though drastically forbidden, do reach Brussels, but are seen only by a fortunate few. In times when the Belgian must want real news, when he has little to do but wonder what the real news is, in place of his favourite morning and evening edition, now suppressed or published elsewhere, he gets only the newspapers established under German auspices, which aim to change the views which he will not change. If he cannot afford for a paper, why the German, Austrian, and Turkish bulletins and the German wireless news are posted on the walls among the latest *verboten* and proclamations. About the only time that a Belgian smiles is when he stops to read these bulletins, and he likes to have the German sentry see his smile. "Little ones, be good! Here is a new fairy tale!" he tells his neighbours.

Belgium is developing a new humour; a humour at the expense of the Germans, the only kind of humour for which Belgians have any heart. In their homes they mimic their rulers freely as they please. To carry mimicry into the streets means arrest for the elders, but not always for the children. You have heard the story, which is true, of how some gamins put carrots in old bowler hats to represent the spikes of German helmets, and at their leader's command of "On to Paris!" a goose-step backwards. There is another which you may have not heard, of a small boy who put on grandfather's spectacles, a pillow under his coat, and a card on his cap, "Officer of the Landsturm." The conquerors had enough sense not to interfere with the battalion which was taking Paris; but the pseudo-Landsturm officer was chased into a doorway and got a cuff after his placard was taken away from him.

Most of the Belgians, wearing the black, yellow, and red, or King Albert's portrait in their buttonholes, pass by the German patrols or the sentries in front of public buildings without seeming to see them. When an order was issued that Belgian colours of the King's portrait should not be displayed, the next day they were as conspicuously for sale in the shops as ever, and many Belgians replied by wearing a second button with the portrait of the Queen, a Bavarian, beside that of the King, or by adding the King's portrait to the colours where they had worn only a single emblem. At Mass in Brussels I saw an enormous Belgian flag draped on a standard in the centre of a church. Authority might not tear down the symbol of patriotism when safeguarded by a religious service.

A German officer entering a shop to buy a cigar and finding the King's portrait on the walls exclaimed:

"Don't you know that is forbidden?"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"Then why do you leave it up?"

"Because I love my King. Don't you love your Kaiser? You wouldn't love him any the less if he were in trouble, would you?"

The officer took his cigar and left the shop without further comment. He knew that the woman who served him was thinking, "It is your privilege to buy, but as I tell I love you! I love you!" What a puffing and rushing about for the Landsturm if they had tried to enforce the order against flags and buttons! No sooner would they have cleared the buttonhole of a Belgian in front than the colours would have appeared in a buttonhole at the rear. If all offenders were arrested the goals of Germany could not hold them.

UNARMED WAR.

These are little things, but reflective of how the millions of unarmed wage their war. There are more vital things. Germany may force Belgians into the mines, as they have at Liège, or to other forms of manual labour under guards. But the bayonet fails with the skilled artisan. The repairing of a German official automobile would hardly be risked at a Belgian garage. That automobile would likely break down before it was far along the road; and how could the officer riding in it prove that the mechanic at the garage was responsible for the accident? Usually when skilled labour is required there are no skilled Belgians to be found. Belgians refuse to work in the arms factories or any other factories which produce material of war for the enemy.

With their whispered-entire, with lips stiff with scorn, with glances of contempt, with every resource of civilized man's wit and stubbornness and the force of the mass of their millions they are fighting while economic ruin stares them in the face and bread from America gives them the strength to go on. They have suffered most of all the Allies for the Allies' cause. It looks as if they may have to starve for it. We come to the problem of how a country dependent on the food it bought with its industry is to live if the Allies do not break open the doors with victory.

"It does seem nearer!" people in Brussels keep saying when they hear gunfire. There is something pitiful and something fine in their confidence and loyalty. They have no doubt that Sir John French is coming. England, they think, is invincible. As they see German officers in flying automobiles and as they obey with their bodies but not their minds, they dream of that day when their King shall mount the steps of his Palace and khaki columns march through the streets singing "Tipperary."

WAR NEWS.

FOOD FAMINE IN GERMANY.

The following extracts from a letter found on a German prisoner show what the war means to the poor in Germany—

3/1/15.—Everything has risen and is frightfully expensive. The raising of live stock is very difficult, as people have been forced to declare all their stocks of fodder. The same applies to corn and other cereals.

We are organizing ourselves for a long war. But if it is not over by the spring it will mean real misery for us.

12/1/15.—Here in Germany it is just as if there were a famine. Food is fearfully dear, and the lack of hands is making itself very much felt.

The repeated references to the rise in prices and the scarcity of food-stuffs is significant, for it is a feature which has only recently made its appearance.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Eye-Witness with the British Headquarters in one of his recent letters says:—

It will be remembered that on February 1st, after recapturing a trench which the Germans had taken from us a few hours before, we gained by successive attacks two posts on the canal bank. As a matter of fact, one of these had been taken from us a short time before, and was not a German post as stated in the letter of February 2nd. In the first rush on the nearest work one of those unforeseen but dramatic incidents occurred which often imperil even the best laid schemes. As the storming party was on the point of pushing forward, just at the moment when delay might have been fatal, for it might just have given the enemy, who were much shaken by our artillery fire, time to recover, a man dropped a box of hand-grenades, some of which detonated. For one instant there was bewilderment and some hesitation, no one quite knowing what had happened. Fortunately the officer who was leading the storming party rushed ahead, and his men followed him and carried the enemy's position at the point of the bayonet with very slight loss. After this the Germans were kept on the run. Our supports came up, and, passing through the first line holding the recovered trench, rushed the next post, then the party which had made the original assault advanced through these again and captured the second post.

MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY.

A correspondent writing to *The Times* says:—

Reading Professor William James' "Varieties of Religious Experience," I came across the following quotation which was taken from Hamon's "Psychologie du Militaire Professionnel": Hamon himself takes it from C.V.B.K.: "Friedens- und Kriegs-moral der Heere," it seems to be a good sample of the *Kultur* which fills the soul of the German military staff:—

"Live and let live is no device for an army. Contempt for one's own comrades, for the troops of the enemy, and, above all, force contempt for one's own person, are what war demands of every one. Far better is it for an army to be too savage, too cruel, too barbarous, than to possess too much sentimentality and human reasonableness. If the soldier is to be good for anything as a soldier, he must be exactly the opposite of a reasoning and thinking man. The measure of goodness in him is his possible use in war. War and even peace require of the soldier absolute peculiar standards of morality. The recruit brings with him common moral notions, which he must seek immediately to get rid of. For him victory, success, must be everything. The most barbaric tendencies in men come to life again in war, and for war's uses they are immeasurably good."

To me it seems to back up Moltke's statement: "The aim of the soldier's life is destruction and nothing but destruction." Result:—"Belgium the land that is desolate."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 4,002, I. Noma, 18th March—Shanghai 15th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHETIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, Maka, 18th March—Kinchon Bay 13th March, Salt.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

OHIO MARU, Japanese str., 7,263, W. W. Green, 18th March—San Francisco 12th February, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CITY OF CORINTH, British str., 3,700, R. Gordon, 18th March—Shanghai 16th March, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

FEICHING, Chinese str., 979, A. B. Buno, 18th March—Shanghai 15th March, General.—Chinese.

FUKUYU MARU, Japanese str., 3,037, 12th March—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIJOTIS, Dutch str., Bakker, 17th March—Singapore 9th March, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, Marquerite, 14th March—Hohow 13th March, General.—A. R. Marty.

HUPH, British str., 1,205, C. P. Cole, 17th March—Bangkok 9th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

IXION, British str., 6,527, G. L. Stout, 18th March—Manila 15th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAMON, Norwegian str., 949, Faltmen, 11th March—Hongay 5th March, Coal.—Chinese.

KENTON MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, S. Sasaki, 9th March—Moff 3rd March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KIAO FING, Chinese str., 1,222, U. Udden, 14th March—Chinkiang 8th March, General.—Chinese.

KOHINA MARU, Japanese str., Yamashita, 18th March—Nagasaki 12th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LENA, British str., 1,316, 15th March—Shanghai 12th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MAURANG, British str., 1,644, Matthews, 18th March—Sandakan 9th March, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MINNESOTA, American str., 12,323, Garlick, 11th March—Seattle 6th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NAMANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 18th March—Moff 13th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PERUMPTA, British str., 1,005, W. C. Bird, 13th March—Suva 7th March, Rice and General.—Order.

SAINT EDGAR, British str., 3,553, G. Aitken, 18th March—Manila 16th March, General.—Doddwell & Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., Schuurman, 17th March—Swatow 16th March, Nil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SUMATRA, Swedish str., 3,271, A. C. Nordfeld, 14th March—Moff 9th March, Beans.—Swedish Trading Co.

THISTLE, British str., 1,227, John Cogan, 9th March—Shanghai 5th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TUTAROM, Dutch str., 1,000, J. N. Brumm, 17th March—Batavia, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Prometheus*, for Hongkong from Bangkok, Miss Alma Goldstein.

Per *Singap*, from Haiphong, Bishop Lander, Miss and Master Lander and Mr. Shields.

Per *Huichow*, from Tientsin, Staff-Sergeant Colbert, Mrs. Colbert and 2 children, Mrs. Evans and Mr. H. Drummond.

Per *Haiching*, from Swatow, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Power, Mr. H. W. Honking, Mr. T. L. Philip, Mr. W. G. Butterfield and Mr. J. W. Dixon.

Per *Singap*, from Singapore, etc., Bishop McGray, Miss Sastee, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Brett, Lieut. Kennedy and Mr. Garratt.

Per *Atlantic*, from Shanghai, Mr. E. M. Gull, Mr. A. Macgown, Mr. T. W. Ashurst, Mrs. Carl Crow, Rev. Harris Masterson, Mr. E. W. Bauckham, Mr. Happer, from Kobe, Mrs. Conaka and Mrs. Yianaga.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Meeting of Foreign Importers at the Secretary's Office.

Wednesday, 24th March.—

11 a.m.—Hongkong Club Twenty-Seventh Half-Yearly Drawing of 60 Debetures in the Club House.

Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 25th March.—

Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 31st March.—

11 a.m.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 30th April.—

Noon—Tongrang Rubber Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

Large supplies of MONTERRAT Lime Juice have recently been shipped from London. Order a few bottles from your stockkeeper to-day. [348-4]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

SOLE PUBLISHERS: Hongkong, 25th February, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted With WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Marseilles and London ... "CITY OF CORINTH" ... On 24th March.

"... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May.

"... "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... On 20th May

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

[363]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 86' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK"

[30]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Mar.	JAVA	Second half of Mar.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Mar.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	JAPAN	Second half of Mar.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Apr.	JAPAN	Second half of Apr.
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	Second half of Apr.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Apr.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915.

Telephone No. 1574.

[8]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, POOHOOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATSE STREET. MANILA: MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

[133]

